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# Wilmington Journal

VOL. 26. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1870. NO. 20.

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**SNUFFS.**  
SWEET SNUFF. FRESH SNUFF  
IN BLADDERS, TO CONSUMERS,  
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THE BEST BOOK FOR THE GUITAR  
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HAYDEN'S NEW AND IMPROVED  
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A work which will greatly facilitate the study of the guitar, and give a thorough knowledge of this delicate and intricate instrument.  
It contains a large collection of instrumental pieces and popular songs of the day.

W. L. HAYDEN.  
From 21st. Sent post paid on receipt of price.  
PETERSON & CO., Boston and New York.  
June 17. 19-22w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SUPERIOR COURT—ONSLOW COUNTY.

County of Onslow, vs. Plaintiff, vs. Defendant.

Plaintiff, vs. Defendant.

Plaintiff, vs. Defendant.

Plaintiff, vs. Defendant.

Plaintiff, vs. Defendant.

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tion is a commentary on the want of harmony among the Conservatives of that county.

From the Standard we learn that the following bankrupts, whose cases were referred to W. A. Guthrie, Register, were on Tuesday discharged by his Honor G. W. Brooks, District Judge, viz:

Robert N. Fairley, Richmond county.  
John F. McNair, " "  
Neil A. McNair, " "  
Geo. W. Bennett, " "  
Geo. B. B. Cumberland, " "

The way that Holden makes, unmakes and remakes, militia officers is a caution to outsiders. A few days ago the runaway Clarke, of Newbern police memory, once a colonel in the Confederate Army, now a lieutenant brigadier general. Now we learn that he has been made Colonel of the "1st Regiment of North Carolina Troops—to be raised immediately and put on duty."

[We presume that they will first put on Dutch courage by taking a drink.]

THAT'S THE TALK.—The Roanoke News learns that James Harris, the negro Republican candidate for Congress from the Raleigh District has no idea of being bought off this time to give place to some white aspirant. James suffered himself to be bought off by Deweese, but now he is not a word of truth in it; no rape has been committed. The blacks want to test the matter; they have been for two years voting for the whites, and now he means to see if they, (the whites) are willing to vote for a black man for Congress, and he intends to test the matter.

ONE OF THE OUTRAGES.—A gentleman of high standing, writing us from Lincoln county, says:

We see, in Holden's proclamation, three Ku-Klux outrages listed in this county. The first, a rape by fifteen men on one colored woman. This is undoubtedly false. No such thing has occurred. There was a current rumor that four white men and two negroes had ravished a woman named Stone, but on inquiry, there is not a word of truth in it. The second outrage, that a white man named Smith, had been committed that I can hear of, and Governor Holden's informant has, like Daniel Graham, told a falsehood.

No. 2 is unfounded as the first. The third, in regard to a negro being shot by mistake, is true, but by whom, no one knows. The negro, as he knew who did it, but refuses to tell. He was only slightly wounded in the leg. Both parties met in the dark, on the road, and the shot was fired, as the parties alleged, by mistake."

Our old friend, Capt. Swift Galloway, has been unanimously nominated for the Senate by the Conservatives of the 18th District, composed of the counties of Greene and Wayne. From a life long acquaintance with Capt. Galloway we can assure our up-country friends that he could not have found a more gallant standard bearer than he will make should they be successful in their efforts to elect him.

DISCHARGES IN BANKRUPTCY.—The following discharges in Bankruptcy were made on the 15th of June:

Thos. R. Cunston, of Mecklenburg county; W. H. Lunsford, of Caldwell county; Alfred W. Bridges, of Nash county; Wm. H. Watson, Louis P. Lindsay, of Johnston county; Horace Palmer, Warren county; Geo. W. Crackett, Wake county; Andrew J. Miller and Wm. D. Miller, Henderson county.

SALE OF THE ROCK ISLAND WOOLLEN MILLS.—On Wednesday, Messrs. Eccles & Gaither sold at auction, for cash, on account of T. W. Dewey, Trustee of the Rock Island Manufacturing Company, the Rock Island Woollen Mills, to J. H. Wilson, Esq., for \$29,000. There was also sold a house and lot on 7th street for \$3,750; the old Methodist Parsonage, corner B and 5th streets, for \$1,750 to Dr. J. H. Madden, and four tenement houses to B. M. Oates, for \$2,900.—Charlotte Observer.

A NOVELTY.—A party, among whom are several ministers of the Gospel, is to ascend the Black Mountain to Mitchell's Peak—the highest point east of the Rocky Mountains—on Saturday, 24 July. The next day, religious services are to be held at the grave of the great and good Dr. Mitchell, whose devotion to science cost him his life in the very midst of his distinguished career as a man of science. On the 4th, there is to be a picnic celebration of the day, with the usual Baucome speeches, spread-eagle toasts, splendid enthusiasm, &c., &c. The citizens of the surrounding country are invited to be present.—Southern Home.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday, June 14 Court met at 9 o'clock, a. m., yesterday. Present, Chief Justice Pearson, and Justices Reade, Rodman and Dick.

Hugh Johnson vs. Daniel McArthur, from Robeson, was called and argued. N. A. McLean for the plaintiff, and Giles Leitch for the defendant.

Duncan McFadden vs. John T. Connel; from Bladen, referred to Clerk to state an account and report. W. M. L. McKay for plaintiff, and B. F. Fuller for defendant.

William Givens et al. vs. William Roane et al., from Union. Put off the docket at the cost of the parties.

Union, called and put to the end of the docket. Clem Dowd for the plaintiff, and Battle & Sons for the defendant.—Standard.

The Southerner, after reading an account in the JOURNAL, of the formation here of the "Association of Confederates" says:

Is it not possible to form such an association as the above in Edgecombe and every county of the State?

The decoration alone of the graves of our dead is not the duty of the survivors. There is much more to be done for the orphans of these fallen braves; much to be done for those left maimed and disabled in defense of the "Lost Cause," and a bounden obligation upon every true son of the South to aid in the protection of the name and fame of that cause and its heroes.

May we not hope that this action in Wilmington may be influential in promoting the formation of such associations in every portion of the State?

At a County Conservative Convention, recently held in Goldsboro, Messrs. A. J. Galloway, J. T. Kennedy, Benj. Aycock, Richard Manly and E. J. Hines were appointed County Executive Committee.

Col. John Baxter, formerly of this State, was shot and wounded in the arm recently in a street at Knoxville, Tenn., by a General Mabry. The cause was of a political nature.

We are glad to learn that Dr. D. A. Spivey has received the Conservative nomination for the House of Representatives from Greene county, in the place of Geo. F. M. Dail, Esq., heretofore nominated.

Col. L. W. HEMPHREY declines being a candidate for the Conservative nomination to Congress from the Second District.—This is on account of failing health.

PORTSMOUTH.—THE CHATHAM ROAD-COAL, IRON, &c.—We alluded to this subject the day before yesterday. Its importance requires additional notice at our hands. Few of our readers are aware of the hidden "Egypt" of the Deep river, and about to be penetrated by the Chatham railroad. The coal fields possess all the essential characteristics of the better developed ones in this country.—Its outcrops of coal, or line upon which it has proved to exist, is about thirty miles, and runs of the course of Deep river, and is known to be workable for a breadth of three miles—it is remarkably free from slate, dirt or sulphur.

Admiral Wilkes, in his able report, estimates as to the quantity of coal this basin may contain by taking the data which our results give of the extent of the basin, viz: some seventy-five miles, which there is every probability is underlain by veins of coal from which the value of this mineral wealth looked up in this district may be readily calculated.

Both Professor Emmons and Admiral Wilkes speak in glowing terms of the iron of that region, of which the "black band" is probably the most valuable.

The iron is the same from which the best Scotch pig is made, and is much sought for for rolling-mills and foundries. It is estimated that with a moderate expenditure, iron equal to Scotch pig can be manufactured at a cost not exceeding ten dollars per ton.

These valuable minerals will within six months be at our door. European steamers have on route for home to obtain a supply. Hundreds of vessels will be employed transporting it, and we predict the future of our city will be what nature designed it. Are we prepared?

WILMINGTON AND TARBORO' RAILROAD.—Gen. J. R. Stubbs has been re-elected President, and Gen. W. G. Lewis re-appointed Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Wilmington and Tarboro' Railroad.—Messrs. J. R. Stubbs, J. B. Coffield, C. B. Hassell, Jos. S. Staton, Henry D. Roberson, J. Edwin Moore and John R. Lanier were elected Directors.

MAN KILLED.—We learn from the Fayetteville Enquirer that Peter Gautier, a violent and intemperate man, residing in Sampson county, near Warrick's Bridge, was killed on the 11th inst. Gautier was beating his wife in the most cruel manner. He had her on the ground and was trying to cut her throat, when a gun fired and Gautier exclaimed, "I am shot." He died in about two hours.

It is thought his son William, about ten years old, shot the father when he saw that his mother was about to be killed. He says he was so much frightened that he don't know whether he shot or not.

DISCUSSION AT GRAHAM.—We learn from the Raleigh Standard that Hon. James M. Leach, Conservative candidate for Congress, and Hon. S. F. Phillips, Radical candidate for Attorney General, addressed a very large concourse of people at Graham on Tuesday last.

WHAT HENRY BOYD TOLD THE NEGROES OF MISSISSIPPI.

Part of a Speech Delivered at Carrollton, Miss., in May, 1868, by Henry Boyd (colored), on the Subject of the Adoption or Rejection of the Scalawag Constitution, disfranchising Twenty Thousand of the most intelligent White Citizens of the State, which Constitution was Voted Down by the Colored Vote in June, 1869.

My colored friends—I appear here today in your interest alone. The white man is able to take care of himself; and as you can all see, I have not one drop of white blood in my veins [laughter]. I am a regular, old-fashioned, plain, corn field nigger, and have not the capacity to instruct white people as to their duties, even if I had the will. I was a slave from my birth—I always endeavored to serve my master faithfully according to that letter of the Bible which reads: "Servants, be obedient unto your masters, for this is right." And I can lay down upon my knees and say before God, that I entertain no ill will toward any white man on earth, and least of all toward my old master and his sons, whom I loved as my brothers, and with whom I played in boyhood. In all our neighborhood fights and frolics and sports for boys and girls, they stood at my back, as I did at theirs, whenever it came to the pinch, [laughter]; and, thank God, I will do so yet. I will stand by them so long as they stand by me, whether the oppression comes from the Yankees or from wherever else it may. Whenever it comes to my friends choosing a white man, I shall prefer those of my own section to all of the carpet-baggers in the world.—[Laughter and applause.] There ain't very much difference between white men and Yankees [laughter], and wherever you find it at all, you'll find it in the white man's favor. Why folks are all out pretty much of the same cloth, and both sections have made their love for the niggers subservient to their own interests, as all men are selfish by nature and can't help it, and I can't blame them.

When the late war broke out I am free to acknowledge, I was mighty glad to get away from the "Egypt" of the Deep river, and about to be penetrated by the Chatham railroad. The coal fields possess all the essential characteristics of the better developed ones in this country.—Its outcrops of coal, or line upon which it has proved to exist, is about thirty miles, and runs of the course of Deep river, and is known to be workable for a breadth of three miles—it is remarkably free from slate, dirt or sulphur.

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POLITICAL.—The Conservatives have nominated Rev. Robert S. Leubetter, of Richmond, for the Senate from the District composed of Richmond and Montgomery. Alex. Kelly has been nominated for the House in Montgomery, and K. H. Worthy for Sheriff. The Conservative Convention will be held in Richmond county on the 21st.

CROPS IN CUMBERLAND.—The Enquirer reports that the rains have damaged crops in that section very seriously. Some estimate the loss inflicted on the cotton crop equal to one fourth. Corn and other crops are also much damaged.

"STATE TROOPS."—The Newbern Journal of Commerce says that Colonel Clarke has gone to Washington to procure arms and uniforms for his troops, which are to be put down the Ku Klux.

DIED.—In Portsmouth, Va., on the 11th instant, Mr. SAMUEL MANNING, aged 67 years.

the white man. But it puts money in the Yankee's pocket.

They want to disfranchise the white man and make the nigger put down in office, that they may have taxes and things their own way. They never would have passed a law allowing negroes to vote if they had not thought the nigger would vote the Republican ticket. Never, never, never. Who believes otherwise? Not this nigger certain. The Yankee brought the nigger here from Africa for selfish purposes, and now they want to vote him for selfish purposes.

Congressional Apportionment.—The following is the full text of the new Apportionment Bill as passed by both Houses of Congress:

An act to provide for the apportionment of representation to Congress among the several States.

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the third day of March, 1871, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 300 members, to be apportioned among the several States in accordance with the provisions of this act, provided that after such apportionment shall have been made any new State shall be admitted into the Union, the representative or representatives of such new State shall be additional to the number of 300 herein limited. And if the number of Representatives of any State shall be increased or diminished by such apportionment, any additional representative or representatives of such State so increased, and all the representatives of any State so diminished in the Forty-second Congress, shall be chosen by the State at large, unless otherwise provided by such State.

Sec. 2. That immediately after the next enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States shall have been completed according to law, and before the 20th day of September, 1870, the Superintendent of the Census shall prepare and submit to the President of the United States a report of the results of such enumeration, embracing such statistics as shall be necessary to enable the Secretary of the Interior to perform the duties in this act prescribed.

Sec. 3. That after the preliminary report provided for in the foregoing section shall have been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, he shall ascertain from such preliminary report the basis of representation of each State, and the aggregate basis of representation of the United States; and he shall ascertain the basis of representation of the several Congressional districts, by dividing the aggregate basis of the United States by the number of three hundred and thirty-three, and he shall ascertain the number of representatives to be apportioned to each State by dividing the basis of representation of such State by the basis of representation of the several Congressional districts, rejecting any fraction of a unit which may remain; and he shall ascertain the number of representatives to be apportioned to each State by dividing the basis of representation of such State by the basis of representation of the several Congressional districts, rejecting any fraction of a unit which may remain; and he shall apportion so many additional Representatives to the States having the largest rejected fraction, one to each, as shall make the whole number of Representatives three hundred.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior shall, on the receipt of such preliminary report, immediately prepare and transmit, under the seal of his office, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the Governor of each of the States, a certified statement of his proceedings under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Hon. Jefferson Davis in a New Role.—Nearly five thousand children and ten thousand adults, attended the Sunday school celebration at Jackson, Tenn., last Tuesday. All the schools of the town in that section were represented. A letter descriptive of the demonstration, states that the Hon. Jefferson Davis was introduced and spoke about ten minutes in an encouraging and thrilling manner. His appearance on the stand was hailed with loud and spontaneous outburst of applause. The Hon. Jacob Thompson and the Right Rev. Bishop Quintard, were also introduced, and made a few remarks. It was a great day for Jackson, and it is a matter of debate if there ever was a gathering of the like kind and magnitude in West Tennessee.

The Colored Cadets at West Point.—A letter from West Point says: The statement from Washington, to the effect that the two colored boys here had been rejected—the one for physical defects, and the other on account of not having passed the mental examination—is not true. Howard, the darker and less intelligent of the two boys, passed successfully the physical examination over a week ago; but Smith, the South Carolina boy, was not so fortunate. The doctors have found that he has a defective eyesight, and have made their report accordingly. That, however, does not declare him rejected, for everybody who knows anything at all about West Point is aware that where a "plebe" is found suffering from some ailment which is not organic, and which may be cured by rest, and for a year at least he will be a full-fledged cadet, provided, of course, that he doesn't fail in the mental examination.

The Cholera in India and its Dangers.—The last dispatches from India state that the Asiatic cholera is making dreadful ravages in all parts of that country. Bombay dispatches report that the disease is particularly virulent in Madras. The pestilence is in a far way from being checked, but at the same time it would be well for our government to obtain all possible information as to its progress. The Navy Department, for instance, might make inquiries, through the officers in command of our ships in that direction, and the State Department should inform itself, through our consuls, upon the subject. We know that in the cholera years of 1832 and 1849 the disease was brought to this country in ships from Europe. We should remember that the communication, even with remote India, is much closer now, by means of railroads and steamships, than it was twenty years ago, and therefore there is more necessity for foresight and precaution on the part of the government. It will do no harm to be a little ahead of danger.—N. Y. Herald.

The Hon. John P. Hale, who has just returned from Spain, will, it is said, become a candidate for Congress in the first New Hampshire congressional district, in the place of Jacob H. Ela, whose term expires in March.

The printers are exceptional people; always ahead of the market, each one has had his (s)take every day.

An Ill-Starred Marriage—Dickens' Own Account of His Separation from His Wife.

Early in life—just after the publication of "Pickwick"—Mr. Dickens married the daughter of Mr. George Hogarth, the author and critic. He separated from her in 1858, and as the event called forth a great deal of ill-natured comment, the following letter was written for the purpose of being shown to the public:

My DEAR — Mrs. Dickens and I have unhappily together for many years. Hardly any one who has known us intimately can fail to have known that we are in all respects of character and temperament wonderfully unsuited for each other. I suppose that no two people, not vicious in themselves, ever were joined together who had greater difficulty in understanding one another, or who had less in common. An attached woman servant (now friend to both of us than a servant) who lived with us sixteen years, and is now married, and who was, and still is, in Mrs. Dickens' confidence and mine, who had the closest familiarity with us, and who was in all respects of character and temperament wonderfully unsuited for each other. I suppose that no two people, not vicious in themselves, ever were joined together who had greater difficulty in understanding one another, or who had less in common. An attached woman servant (now friend to both of us than a servant) who lived with us sixteen years, and is now married, and who was, and still is, in Mrs. Dickens' confidence and mine, who had the closest familiarity with us, and who was in all respects of character and temperament wonderfully unsuited for each other.

Nothing has, on many occasions stood between us and a separation but Mrs. Dickens' sister, Georgia Hogarth. From the age of 15 she has devoted herself to our house and children. She has been their playmate, nurse, instructress, friend, protectress, adviser and companion. In the many considerations towards Mrs. Dickens which I owe to my wife, I will merely remark that her peculiarities of her character has thrown the care of the children on some one else. I do not know—I cannot by any stretch of fancy imagine—what would have become of them but for the care which she has given them, and to whom they are devoted, and who has sacrificed the best part of her youth and life to them.

She has remonstrated, reasoned, suffered and toiled, and come again to prevent a separation between Mrs. Dickens and me. Mrs. Dickens has never expressed to her her sense of her affectionate care and devotion in the house—never more strongly than in the last twelve months.

For some years past, Mrs. Dickens has been in the habit of representing to me that it would be better for her to go away and live apart; that her always increasing eccentricities made a mental disorder, under which she sometimes labored; more than she felt herself unfit for the life she had to lead as my wife, and that she should be far better away. I have uniformly replied that she must bear our misfortune and fight the fight out to the end; that the sense of her affectionate care and devotion to them, and that I feared they must bind us together "in appearance."

At length, within these three weeks, it was suggested to me by Forster, that even for their sakes, it would surely be better to reconstruct and re-arrange the unhappy home. I answered him to that effect with Mrs. Dickens' friend of both of us for one and twenty years. Mrs. Dickens wished to add, on her part, Mark Lemon, and did so. On Saturday last, Lemon wrote to Forster that Mrs. Dickens "gratefully and thankfully accepted" the terms I offered to her. Of the acceptance of them, I will only say that I believe they are as generous as if Mrs. Dickens were a lady of distinction and I a man of fortune.

The remaining parts of them are easily described—my eldest boy to live with Mrs. Dickens, and to be the sole guardian of her girl to keep my house; both my eldest and all my children but the eldest son to live with me in continued companionship of their Aunt Georgina, for whom they have all the tenderest affections; and to be the sole guardian of my eldest son to live with me in continued companionship of their Aunt Georgina, for whom they have all the tenderest affections; and to be the sole guardian of my eldest son to live with me in continued companionship of their Aunt Georgina, for whom they have all the tenderest affections.

I hope that no one who may become acquainted with what I write here can possibly be so cruel and unjust as to put any restriction on the separation so far. My older children all understand it perfectly, and all accept it as inevitable.

There is not a shadow of doubt or concealment among us. My eldest son and I are one as to it all.

Two wicked persons, who should have spoken very different of me, in consideration of the respect and affection I have (as I am told, and indeed, to my personal knowledge) coupled with this separation the name of a young lady for whom I have a great attachment and regard. I will not repeat the name—I honor it too much, upon my son and honor, there is not one of our children all understand it perfectly, and all accept it as inevitable.

On this head, again there is not a shadow of doubt or concealment among my children and me. All is open and plain among us, as though we were brothers and sisters. They are perfectly certain that I would not deceive them, and the confidence among us is without a fear.

Official Use of the Word Rebel—Protest of Virginia Conservatives.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, RICHMOND, June 10. (Hon. Hamilton Fish.)—To the instructions by the authority of the United States to the Marshals of Virginia, or consors, we take the liberty to take exceptions. English, as well as American jurisprudence, not to invoke the aid of the Constitution of our fathers, holds all men to be "innocent until proven guilty," and while mourning the loss of our liberty, and the loss of our brave men who died in defence of it, we reject as inapplicable to any one among us of the word "rebel," and we therefore respectfully ask that it be stricken from the instructions, until some one or more shall have been duly convicted of the high crime charged.

Respectfully,  
W. McLEAREN, and others,  
Conservative members of House of Delegates.

A clergyman in a recent sermon in New York, quoted an anecdote of an old merchant who instructed his clerks: "When a man comes into a store and talks of his honesty, watch him; if he talks of his honesty, don't try to sell him; if he talks of his religion, don't trust him a dollar."

There have been many definitions of a gentleman, but the prettiest is that given by a young lady. "A gentleman," says she, "is a human being, combining a woman's tenderness with a man's courage."

Anna Dickinson's income is about \$18,000.

For the Journal.

At a meeting of the citizens of Onslow county, held at Jacksonville, May 24, 1870, James G. Scott, Esq., was



greed is only Republican in name and organization. The purposes for which the party is organized, and the policy which it has determined to maintain, are wholly antagonistic to the Republicans in Congress only. The Republican party was the party of free homesteads, but this Congress has swept down the homestead system and substituted the land grant system. The Republican party was the party of no section, but of national freedom; this Congress considers Pennsylvania to be the Union, and insulation to be enlightenment. The Republican party was the party of all, and another party was the party of none. This Congress has represented a few, and they not those whose daily cry is, "What shall we eat, and what shall we drink, and wherewithal shall we be clothed?" The Republican party set up a new man as the type of a new man, and that man was restrained in his industries, adventures and enterprises, and be left free to establish confederacies of freemen like himself in his own way; the majority of Congress would create a State made up of such men, and would protect private interests, and compel the man to inhabit and conform to it. This is the

**THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**

The Third Congressional District presents an inviting field for the labors of the opponents of Radicalism in the approaching election. We are too much in the habit of taking things for granted, and make no efforts to counteract the influences which bring them about. In the first place it is generally believed that the Third Congressional District has a majority of colored voters. This is an error. The registration of 1898 showed a white majority of 1,662. We suppose we are safe in saying that it is now two thousand five hundred. Only four of the twelve counties embraced in the District show negro majorities, and in three of these—Bladen, Richmond and Robeson—this supremacy is less than one hundred. New Hanover is the only county where it amounts to anything.

Then, again, we find that with each

crushed the life out of them. The result of the August election will astonish the most sanguine friends of Retrenchment and Reform. It requires only the earnest and united efforts of our people to drive Radicalism from its strongest holds. We can, and we will, if we are so determined, elect Judge SMITH, and hold a majority in both branches of the Legislature. At least let us make a noble fight in this Congressional District. We can, and ought to, redeem it. We can, and ought to, elect a large majority of the members of the Legislature from the twelve counties which compose it. Will we do it?

RAILROAD TO ONSLOW.—Upon the invitation of Mr. J. C. McMillan, of Duplin, a number of gentlemen met last evening in the Gentlemen's Parlor of the Parcel House to consider the feasibility of connecting Wilmington and Onslow by a rail

During our ride we had an opportunity of witnessing the operations of the sulky plows upon the farms of Messrs. R. H. P. Esq. and Norlett Smith, and we have never seen better work performed by a sulky plow in the hands of the most skillful plowman. On the farm of R. H. Smith, Esq., the maximum of work done, with two good mules and the sulky plow, was thirty acres of land in one day. This was successfully managed by Frank Brinkley, an intelligent lad of 15 or 16 years of age. These plows have been greatly improved by substituting the cotton sweeps in place of the hoes of the original manufacturers, and by the use of the "cotton" wheels. They can be used to much advantage on all but the stiffest lands. Just think of it—thirteen acres of land plowed in one day by one boy and two mules, the work of three men and three mules with single plows. Is not such a saving of labor worthy of a fair trial?

would nominate Mr. Akerman for that office. The little danger that Bradley was to the President was not only vanished, and he was promptly confirmed, but the Senate had dread of confirming upon the Supreme Bench a man who had worn the rebel uniform, and they declined to have any quarrel with the President.

It was not long before the President nominated him, and he was not nominated for this position, and is not acquainted with a member of the Cabinet, and has no experience whatever in national politics, or in that line of opinions in which an Attorney General is called upon to decide. He is now now Elberton or Augustus, Ga., and the first intelligence he will receive of the prize he has drawn in the grand national lottery will be the telegram he sees in the newspapers, or the arrival of the letter from the President tendering him the place.

A beautiful inscription, it is said, may be found in an Italian graveyard: Here lies one who, well transported a large fortune to this world, in order of clarity, and having gone thither to enjoy it.

**Threatened War.**

There is a small war cloud in South America. The Holland minister has demanded his passport from the Venezuelan minister on an article which has no education. The successful man invariably bears the marks of the struggles which he has had to undergo on his brow.

**Old Maids.**

Dr. Bond says that to affect to pity old maids is a mere waste of calf power. "Old maid" is felt to be an epithet of reproach when in most instances it is a title of honor. It is accepted as a designation of inferior, when in truth it is commonly mark of distinction.

The river and harbor bill recently passed by the House of Representatives directed the Secretary of War to cause examinations or surveys, or both, to be made at the following points: At James River, Va., between Richmond and City Point, including Harrison's Bar, below the Point Appomattox river, Va., from Petersburg to its mouth; James River and Kanawha canal, Va.; at Happaunnoek river, below Fredericksburg, Va.; at Roanoke river, N. C., at the mouth of Cape Fear river, N. C.

Mr. Disraeli remarks in his novel of "Lothair": "There is no real business in the nations. Their treason is a fairy tale, and their sedition a child talking in its sleep."

Spain has pledged its Almaden quick silver mines for a loan of \$11,500,000 raised in London.

Conundrum by the New York Sun:— "Is it possible for President Grant to be a traitor?—his treason in his administration?" (Cry out no.)

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# FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF STATE EXPENSES BEFORE AND SINCE THE INCOMING OF THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

The Standard has been engaged recently in trying to cover up the odium of the late Radical Legislature in its extravagant appropriations and dishonest waste of the public money, and to do what John Pool, it seems, was not willing to do, namely, to endorse the financial policy of Gov. Holden's administration.

In endeavoring to accomplish its object the Standard attempts to make three points:

1st. That the appropriations and expenditures of the present administration have not been extravagant. Having no confidence, however, in the success of his efforts to make the people believe this, he asserts:

2ndly. That the Conservatives and Democrats of the Legislature were responsible for all the extravagance, fraud, dishonesty and wasteful expenditure of the last two years. Not being able to believe this assertion himself, in the face of the fact that the Radicals had full control of the Legislature, as well as all the other departments of the Government of the State, he essays:

3rdly. To prove that the preceding administration laid heavy, or heavier taxes, and expended as much money as the present. In refutation of this barefaced assertion, we reproduce as promised, our article on State expenditures for the year 1866-'67, as compared with those for the year 1868-'69, and let the figures from the Treasurer and Auditor's books answer the Standard on this subject, and in order that the contrast may be the more palpable, we place them in parallel columns.

Expenditures of the State Government from September 30, 1866, to Sept. 30, 1867, See Comptroller's report for 1866-'67, page 41, &c.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Capitol Square,	\$464 25	Adjutant General's Department,	\$1,965 56
Board of Internal Improvements,	375 00	Artificial Limbs,	975 00
Comptroller's Department,	2,250 00	Auditor's Department,	975 00
Council of State,	797 60	Agricultural Society,	50 00
Executive Department,	6,099 55	Capitol Square,	3,087 73
Executive Mansion,	1,069 30	Contingencies,	78,506 61
Executive from justice,	1,400 00	Dept. of Pub. Instruction,	3,566 66
Superintendent Public Buildings,	500 00	Executive Department,	7,752 63
		Sup't. Public Works,	6,824 04
		Geological Survey,	6,404 63
		Inmate Asylum,	36,198 00
		Deaf and Dumb,	37,000 00
		Judiciary,	54,130 00
		Keeper of Capitol and Weights and Measures,	1,054 17
		Militia,	1,864 01
		Penitentiary (in money),	21,200 55
		Presidential Election,	1,144 10
		Quarantine Regulations,	4,168 43
		Resolutions of Gen. Assembly,	2,701 54
		Revised Code,	6,600 00
		State Library,	1,124 24
		State Public Works,	3,903 25
		State Department,	2,300 25
		Treasury Department,	6,082 96
		Weights and Measures,	1,397 36
Aggregate,	\$317,669 70		

This list does not include July session of 1868, or the session of 1869-'70.

Disbursements (Legislative) from Sept. 30th, 1868, to Sept. 30th, 1869, See Comptroller's Report of 1868-'69, page 38, &c.		Disbursements (Legislative) from Sept. 30th, 1868, to Sept. 30th, 1869, See Comptroller's Report of 1868-'69, page 38, &c.	
Binding Laws,	\$6,596 96	Binding Laws,	\$6,596 96
Copying Laws,	1,608 60	Copying Laws,	1,608 60
Gen. Assembly, (per diem, &c.),	191,102 10	Gen. Assembly, (per diem, &c.),	191,102 10
Public Printing,	28,085 10	Public Printing,	28,085 10
Aggregate,	\$227,392 76		

The officers besides members of the General Assembly of 1868-'69, are as follows:

Lieut. Gov. Caldwell,	\$1,434 00	Lieut. Gov. Caldwell,	\$1,434 00
T. A. Byrnes, Sec'y,	1,171 00	T. A. Byrnes, Sec'y,	1,171 00
J. C. L. Harris, Assistant Sec'y,	940 00	J. C. L. Harris, Assistant Sec'y,	940 00
J. T. Ball, Doorkeeper,	352 00	J. T. Ball, Doorkeeper,	352 00
F. W. Gibbs, Asst. Doorkeeper,	941 60	F. W. Gibbs, Asst. Doorkeeper,	941 60
E. F. Martin,	278 60	E. F. Martin,	278 60
Cornelius Caldwell, Page,	492 20	Cornelius Caldwell, Page,	492 20
Aggregate,	\$6,209 40		

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jno. H. Bower, Clerk,	\$1,121 00	Jno. H. Bower, Clerk,	\$1,121 00
T. T. Candler, Assistant Clerk,	1,165 00	T. T. Candler, Assistant Clerk,	1,165 00
Edgar Miller, Doorkeeper,	998 20	Edgar Miller, Doorkeeper,	998 20
L. B. Abbott, Asst. Doorkeeper,	984 00	L. B. Abbott, Asst. Doorkeeper,	984 00
Wm. Hardie, Page,	387 00	Wm. Hardie, Page,	387 00
Thos. Austin,	406 00	Thos. Austin,	406 00
Simon Forehand, Page,	423 00	Simon Forehand, Page,	423 00
Jno. A. McDonald, Eng. Clerk,	1,110 00	Jno. A. McDonald, Eng. Clerk,	1,110 00
W. B. Rich,	911 20	W. B. Rich,	911 20
J. E. O'Hara,	552 00	J. E. O'Hara,	552 00
F. W. Gibbs, Asst. Doorkeeper,	630 00	F. W. Gibbs, Asst. Doorkeeper,	630 00
Wm. Hardie, Asst. Eng. Clerk,	408 00	Wm. Hardie, Asst. Eng. Clerk,	408 00
Chas. Hartfield, Asst. Clerk,	399 00	Chas. Hartfield, Asst. Clerk,	399 00
Albert Kilmer, Asst. Eng. Clerk,	84 00	Albert Kilmer, Asst. Eng. Clerk,	84 00
C. D. Upholcher, Asst. Enrol. Clerk,	42 00	C. D. Upholcher, Asst. Enrol. Clerk,	42 00
G. W. Fentress,	392 00	G. W. Fentress,	392 00
T. H. Belden,	91 00	T. H. Belden,	91 00
B. O. Spooner,	98 00	B. O. Spooner,	98 00
D. A. Wicker,	35 00	D. A. Wicker,	35 00
G. T. Stronach,	14 00	G. T. Stronach,	14 00
L. H. Hill,	115 00	L. H. Hill,	115 00
J. G. Davis,	115 00	J. G. Davis,	115 00
Wm. Wilson,	35 00	Wm. Wilson,	35 00
W. F. Thomas,	35 00	W. F. Thomas,	35 00
W. E. Withers,	35 00	W. E. Withers,	35 00
J. A. Sawyer,	35 00	J. A. Sawyer,	35 00
Aggregate,	\$124,888 77		

The above does not include the sessions of 1868 or that of 1869-'70.

Expenses of officers others than members of the General Assembly of 1868-'69.		Expenses of officers others than members of the General Assembly of 1868-'69.	
J. J. Sawyer, Engraving Clerk,	\$42 00	J. J. Sawyer, Engraving Clerk,	\$42 00
Benj. Duffee,	42 00	Benj. Duffee,	42 00
Robert Crossan, Messenger,	21 00	Robert Crossan, Messenger,	21 00
J. G. Hort for clerical services,	56 00	J. G. Hort for clerical services,	56 00
Isabel Abbott, Asst. Doorkeeper,	370 40	Isabel Abbott, Asst. Doorkeeper,	370 40
J. H. Bower, Asst. Engraving Clerk,	49 00	J. H. Bower, Asst. Engraving Clerk,	49 00
T. T. Candler,	46 00	T. T. Candler,	46 00
E. F. Martin, Page,	218 00	E. F. Martin, Page,	218 00
Wm. Hardie,	165 00	Wm. Hardie,	165 00
Ed. Miller, Doorkeeper,	55 00	Ed. Miller, Doorkeeper,	55 00
J. C. L. Harris, Asst. Secretary,	385 00	J. C. L. Harris, Asst. Secretary,	385 00
F. W. Gibbs, Asst. Doorkeeper,	55 00	F. W. Gibbs, Asst. Doorkeeper,	55 00
Chas. Hartfield, Asst. Enrol. Clerk,	165 00	Chas. Hartfield, Asst. Enrol. Clerk,	165 00
E. J. Smith, Asst. Eng. Clerk,	98 00	E. J. Smith, Asst. Eng. Clerk,	98 00
T. A. Byrnes, Secretary of Senate,	549 00	T. A. Byrnes, Secretary of Senate,	549 00
W. B. Rich, Eng. Clerk,	455 40	W. B. Rich, Eng. Clerk,	455 40
D. W. Harris, Page,	46 40	D. W. Harris, Page,	46 40
J. T. Ball, Doorkeeper,	63 60	J. T. Ball, Doorkeeper,	63 60
J. G. Hort, Asst. Eng. Clerk,	63 60	J. G. Hort, Asst. Eng. Clerk,	63 60
J. A. McDonald, Enrolling Clerk,	407 00	J. A. McDonald, Enrolling Clerk,	407 00
Chas. Hartfield, Asst. Enrol. Clerk,	98 00	Chas. Hartfield, Asst. Enrol. Clerk,	98 00
Jos. Buncombe, extra services,	50 00	Jos. Buncombe, extra services,	50 00
C. H. Drum, Clerk,	21 00	C. H. Drum, Clerk,	21 00
Albert Kilmer,	4,461 60	Albert Kilmer,	4,461 60
Aggregate,	\$34,244 67		

ENTIRE EXPENSES OF ALL DEPARTMENTS FROM SEPT. 30TH, 1866, TO SEPT. 30TH, 1867, (the first under the present administration.)

Showing that the present administration spent in its first year, more than was spent the year before.

This may be added the expense of the session of 1869-'70, which will approximate.

It also shows that this administration cost the people, in excess, of the last, in one year.

In our next issue we shall publish some other comparative statements of public expenditures, which will show more clearly the enormous increase of our State expenses under the present Radical administration.

## STATE NEWS.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR.—James R. Thigpen, Esq., of Edgecombe, editor of the *Reconstructed Farmer*, will read a paper on Fences for farmers, and Mr. Wm. F. Shultz of Salem will prepare a paper on Bees and Honey Making.

WAKE COUNTY.—The Conservatives of Wake have nominated Hon. D. G. Fowle for the Senate, Dr. J. B. Dunn, Rufus H. Jones, J. Q. DeCarteret and G. H. Alford for the House, and W. H. High for Sheriff.

Gov. Vance addressed the Convention in one of his ablest and happiest efforts.

M. S. Littlefield, with his wife and family, and also, it is presumed, with a few North Carolina bonds, passed through this city on Sunday on his way to Washington City.—*Wilmington Journal*.

Next morning he breakfasted at this place, and on Friday, second day, as he has proposed to himself, in the absence of the proprietor of the house, conducted to the table with him a strapping negro, with his native summer scent. Foul animals, it seems, are bound to exhibit their unenviable proclivities.—*Weldon News*.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—A gentleman writing us on business, from Wilkes county, mentions an attempted outrage at that county as follows:

"We have, at last, a rebellion in Wilkes. Gov. Holden telegraphed Major General J. Q. A. Bryan to appear in Raleigh immediately to take command of the war, composed of all the Generals of the State. No sooner had the General got beyond the borders of the county than a negro attempted to commit a rape on the General's sister. The negro is now in our county jail, and I am informed by Deputy Sheriff Kennedy that he had to be taken to jail by the *Republicans of Trip Hill from Ku-Klux Klan*."

"We certainly need a regiment of the General's militia to suppress the rebellion. Please send the General home."

We think that with a little manipulation and glossing over, the Governor could make this Wilkes outrage a capital item for his proclamation, as another "diabolical act of disgraced men, known as the Ku-Klux Klan." He might make out either the negro who attempted the act, or the Klux who tried to kill him for it. Klux. Some of the cases mentioned in his proclamation are based on a much slenderer foundation, indeed, on no foundation at all.

CHERRIES 3 cents per quart in Goldsboro.

CROP prospects gloomy, near Goldsboro.

THE Raleigh Base Ball Club has been fully organized.

SPECIAL TERM of Guilford Superior Court, Monday, August 15.

Four colored persons baptized in Little River, near Goldsboro, last Sunday.

H. HICKS has been nominated for the House by the Conservatives of Polk county.

THE Goldsboro Messenger has been shown out stalks 5 feet 1 inch high.

GOLDSBORO is to have another brick store 26x55 feet and two stories high.

DAVID DUFFEE, a brick mason, of Fayetteville, was badly shot near Averyboro, last week. No particulars given.

THE Conservatives of Franklin have nominated Jos. J. Davis, for the Senate, and Capt. Wm. G. Harris and C. M. Cooke for the House.

A smash-up of several freight cars on the R. & G. R. R. on Friday last, was followed by the killing, very shortly after, in coupling cars, of a colored train hand, name not reported.

At the recent Commencement at Trinity College, the title of D. D. was conferred on Rev. Turner M. Jones, formerly President of the Greensboro, now of the Warrenton, Female College.

HYDE COUNTY.—The Conservatives of Hyde have confirmed the nomination of Hon. E. J. Warren, of Beaufort, for the Senate, and have nominated Wilson H. Lucas for the House and Henry S. Gibbs for Sheriff.

A MAN named John Pearsall made a brutal attack on Chas. Sylvester, a mere youth, in Goldsboro, on Thursday night. The latter was seriously injured and Pearsall has fled.

THE Conservative nominees for Craven county are John S. Brinson for the Senate, Green Green, Henry C. Whitehurst and Samuel W. Latham for the House, and Harly B. Lane, for Sheriff.

It is rumored in Raleigh that the blood thirsty Kirk, of Tennessee, has proffered his services to Gov. Holden, to take charge of the state levies in the war which Holden has declared against the people. Also, that the said Kirk has proposed to raise a regiment in Tennessee for service in North Carolina. It is said that our dear Governor has accepted both of these offers.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh *Sentinel*, referring to the Governor's call for the military, says there is neither necessity nor excuse for the proceeding. There has not been a crime committed which the civil officers could not detect and bring to justice just as well as the military. But the evil is that judicial officers will not do their duty—they shield the guilty. The *Sentinel* adds:

"The truth is, the suppression of crime and the execution of the law are not the motives for this organization of a military force in the State. These may be made the pretext, but the real object is to have an armed force at command to overawe the people and control the election in August. Under what law the Governor issues his order for organizing, arming and uniforming State troops, and detaching minute men, we are not aware. But of the proximate expenses to the people of the State we can form some idea. Three regiments of 900 men each are 2,700 men, rank and file. We suppose that each man of uniform, including hat, coat and pants, will cost \$20. Then we have \$54,000 to start with. Independent of the equipment and mischief designed to be effected by this grand military movement, the project will cost the tax payers of the State at least \$100,000. And all this to prevent a free election in the State.

THE Cholera.

The dreaded march of the cholera has commenced with a terrible mortality in its Indian home this year. The telegraph has brought reports to the cities of British India suffering under the cruel and inevitable scourge to a horrible extent, but subsequent advices state that this violence is abating. The terrors of this annihilation, however, are not confined to India everywhere on the globe will rejoice that its ravages are brought to a close in India. Its western course has yet to run.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

SENATE.—Engaged in discussing reports.

HOUSE.—Insurance companies, merchants, and others, have sent in a petition for the better security of steam vessels by the use of the improved steam gauge.

The bill authorizing the building of a bridge over the Missouri river at Omaha, 300 feet span, was passed.

The Ways and Means Committee reported a bill regarding the collection of internal revenue, and reducing the force in proportion to the reduction of the revenue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ward's congressional capitol has safely returned to the capital.

The Great mail route heretofore running from New Orleans via Eastern Gulf and Key West to Havana, will be re-routed on the 10th of June for four years.

It is at the discretion of the postmaster to accept proposals making either Mobile or New Orleans the initial point of the line.

The bidder most likely to receive the contract is I. K. Roberts, of Florida, who it is understood prefers to make Mobile the initial point.

From Richmond, June 21.

The Commercial Convention met at Montgomery, White Sulphur Springs, to day. The cities of Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Farmville, Abingdon, Bristol and Knoxville, being represented.

Resolutions were adopted advocating a more perfect commercial connection between the Southwest and the cities named. Also protesting against discrimination against any of them, and inviting the merchants and planters of Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee, to co-operate in extending the commercial facilities of the Mississippi falling to reach the waters of Virginia.

From Fort Jones, June 21.

Fort Jones, June 21.

The troops sent to the Taylors farm on Sunday last to eject the squatters, have returned to the fort.

From Raleigh, N. C., June 21.

Kirk the plunderer, has been commissioned Colonel of the Second Regiment N. C. State troops, with his headquarters at Asheville, and has issued circulars calling for one thousand recruits.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, June 22.

The cotton crop accounts are unfavorable. The weather is unsettled and too much rain.

From Washington, Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

SENATE.—Bill was reported authorizing a cable to Bermuda, also to facilitate telegraphic communication with Belgium.

The tax bill was taken up with a sharp contest over the income tax. Messrs. Sumner and Conkling arguing for the abolition of the matter. It was finally postponed until the other amendment was disposed of. All adopted, when the matter was postponed to Thursday.

The Senate is in session to-night on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

HOUSE.—The bill allowing Massachusetts over half a million interest on the war of 1812, was amended to the effect that this payment shall close the account. Passed by a vote of 101 to 61.

The President's veto of the bill to extend the patent for the machine and weapon of pistols, was sustained—12 to 18.

During the discussion a severe collision occurred between Farnsworth and Butler. Farnsworth showed that Butler had received two thousand dollars as attorney for the parties desiring the extension.

Butler retorted that Farnsworth had more board than brains.

Farnsworth replied that, whether long or short, no member should steal under the shadow of his word if he knew it.

Natural and lengthy denunciations followed, and the appointment was dismissed to adjournment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued regulations regarding distillation from fruit, greatly reducing the burdens of that industry. They are quite lengthy.

The internal Revenue receipts to-day amounted to \$539,000.

Butterfield orders all persons to be excluded from the money rooms of the treasury, except bearers of his orders.

The agricultural report for the current month shows that cotton growers seem determined this year to reduce the price to fifteen cents with every prospect of doing it. The average is materially increased in every State, while that of wheat and probably of corn, though the country estimates for the entire country do not come in until July 1, has been decreased. The condition of the growing crops in North Carolina is good. In South Carolina cotton is looking well, except that some complaint of bad stands is made.

Conservative Convention in Goldsboro.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., June 22.

There was a large and most enthusiastic Convention to-day. Col. L. W. Humphrey, of Wayne, was nominated for Congress on the fourth ballot.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.

About one hundred and fifty Chicago men and here last night and will leave for New Orleans.

Late letters from the Plains report that nearly all the young Indians belonging to the Arkansas and Cheyenne tribes below the Arkansas river, are on the war path. Several trains have been captured, and a number of white men killed. It is very dangerous for trains, mail parties or anybody else to travel below Fort Dodge.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Noon.

Stocks heavy. Money 3/16 per cent, premium, sterling exchange—long, 109 1/2; short, 110 1/2. Gold, 111 1/2. Government Bonds, 113 1/2. Tennessee sixes, ex-coupon, old, 66 1/2; new, 64 1/2. Virginia sixes, ex-coupon, old, 62 1/2; new, 60. Louisiana sixes, ex-coupon, old, 77; new, 72. Levee sixes, 77 1/2; eight, 35. Alabama sixes, ex-coupon, 101; seven, 72. Georgia sixes, ex-coupon, 89; seven, 86. North Carolina sixes, ex-coupon, old, 49; new, 47. South Carolina sixes, ex-coupon, old, 32; new, 32.

Flour quiet. Wheat 1 cent better. Corn 1 cent better. Meats Pork, 50 7/8 to 53 3/8. Lard quiet at 16 to 16 1/2. Cotton lower at 21 1/2 to 21 3/4. Sales of 600 bales. Spirits Turpentine dull at 38 cents. Rosin quiet at 25 for strained. Freight dull.

"New York Hotel"

731 Broadway

D. M. HILBRETH & CO., Proprietors.

NEW YORK CITY.

THIS HOTEL, so widely and popularly known as the favorite resort of Southern and Western tourists, is now in the hands of its new proprietors, and is being renovated and improved in every particular. It is a large and commodious building, and is well adapted for the reception of guests. The management is in the hands of the proprietors, and the service is of the highest quality. The hotel is situated in the heart of the city, and is within easy access of all the principal places of interest. The price of rooms is moderate, and the food is of the best quality. The hotel is a most desirable place for tourists, and is well adapted for the reception of guests. The management is in the hands of the proprietors, and the service is of the highest quality. The hotel is situated in the heart of the city, and is within



